ration, energy requirement and availability in Madhya Pradesh during 1991-92 are given below:—

Installed generating capacity (MW)	6602.5
Energy generation (MU) .	32810
Energy requirement (MU) .	21115
Energy availability (MU) .	19942
Shortfall MU/(percentage) .	1173 5.6%)

(d) Various measures being taken to improve the availability of power include expediting commissioning of new generating capacity, implementation of short gestation projects, improving the performance of existing power stations, reduction of T&D losses, implementaiton of demand management and energy conservation measures and arranging transfer of energy from surplus to deficit areas.

Promotion of Wind Power Energy in certain States

184. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's largest wind farm was inaugurated in Gujarat recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the future plans in this regard State-wise during the Eight Plan period;

(c) whether it is a fact that both Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka have tremendous potential and urgent need for energy; and

(d) if so, what seps are proposed to promote wind power generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Yes, Sir. The 10 MW Wind Farm Project established at Lamba in Gujarat was dedicated to the Nation on 24th September, 1991.

(b) A total wind power capacity of 40 MW has been established in the country. In addition, wind power projects of aggregate capacity 22.77 MW are presently under implementation. Proposals have also been made to increase wind power generation capacity by 400 MW in known windy regions of the country during the 8th Plan, which is yet to be finalised.

(c) The available wind resource data for Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka indicate good potential for wind power generation in certain areas of these States.

(d) Steps have been taken to promote wind power generation through a demonstration programme with Central assistance to State agencies as well as through private sector participation by making available tax benefits such as accelerated depreciation at the rate of 100 per cent in the year of installation; excise duty exemption; and, customs duty exemption on specified components for phased manufacture of wind electric generators. Loans at concessional rate of interest are also available to private entrepreneurs through the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA).

Certain State Electricity Boards are offering various facilities to encourage the private sector such as wheeling and banking of energy generated from wind power projects and purchase of surplus energy at reasonable rates. Industries are, therefore, able to gnerate wind power at any windy site in the State and avail of the energy generated at a location of their choice, after deduction of nominal wheeling charges. The energy so generated can also be banked in, the

grid for a certain period, and drawn later, with bill ajustment being made at the avoided cost. Some States also provide capital subsidies and exemption from sales tax.

Shifting of N.T.P.C. Office from Allahabad to Faridabad

185. SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any move to shift the N. T. P. C. Northern Region Headquarter office from Allahabad to Faridabad in Haryana;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are aware of the widespread resentment in Allahabad against this move; and

(d) if so, what is the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Power Project of Southern States pending for clearance

186. SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of power projects for Southern States which are pending clearance from Government of India;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of industrialists have approached the Government of India to set up gas based power plants and non-conventional sources of energy plants in different parts of the country;

(c) what is the total quantity of electricity generation which Government envisage in the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(d) how many power projects have been cleared by Government so far after the liberalised power policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

विशेष कृषि परियोजना के लिए निर्धारित किए गए लक्ष्य

187. **श्री ईश दत्त यादव** : क्या **विद्युत और गैर पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम की विशेष कृषि परियोजना के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं ;

(ख) निर्धारित किए गए इन लक्ष्यों की कहां तक प्राप्ति हुई है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विद्युत और गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री श्री कल्पनाथ राय) : (क) से (ग) योजना आयोग द्वारा पम्प सेट ऊर्जायन के लिए लक्ष्य पूरे राज्य के लिए निर्धारित किए जाते हैं; न कि जिलावार। वर्ष 1991–92 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में विशेष कृषीय परियोजना के अन्तर्गत 3500 पम्प सेटों समेत 12,500 पम्पसेटों के ऊर्जायन का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था। इस लक्ष्य की तुलना में उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड ने 21,361 पम्पसेट अर्जित किए जाने की सूचना दी है।